NETWORKS

Enabling Technologies for the Wireless Internet

Dr. Al Javed
Vice President & Chief Engineer,
Wireless Solutions



FCC OET Tutorial

November 30, 1999



Outline

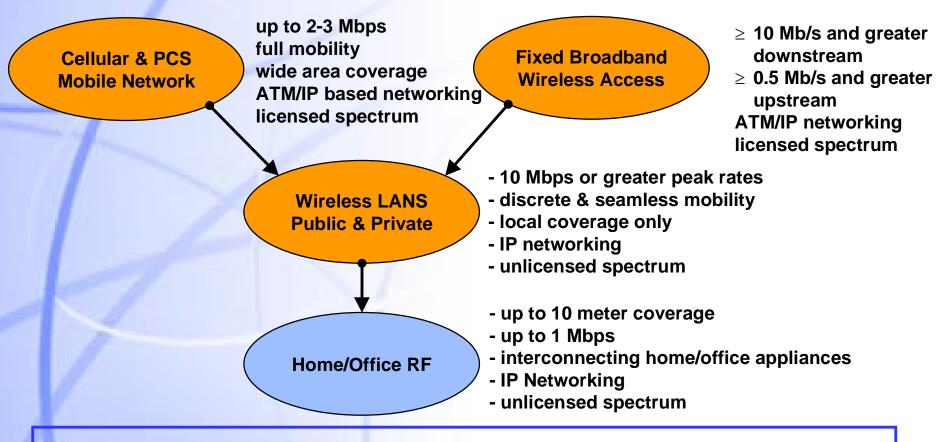
- Introduction
- Market Drivers
- Wireless Internet Networks
- Wireless Access Evolution
- Enabling Technologies
- Summary





Introduction

Wireless Domains



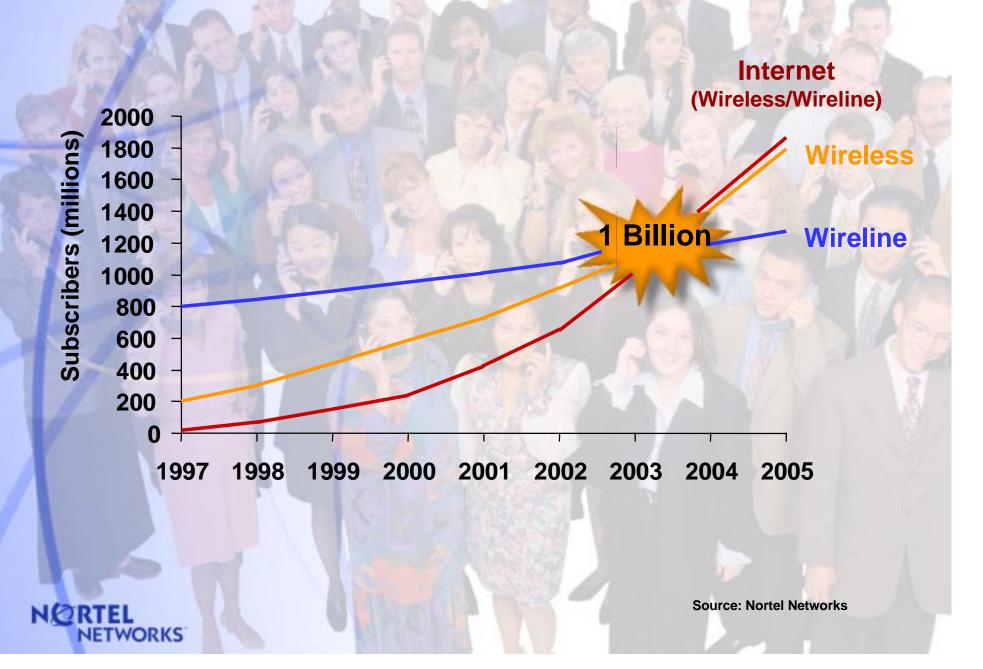
Nortel wireless products and networks cover cellular & PCS mobile, fixed broadband, public and private Wireless LAN access





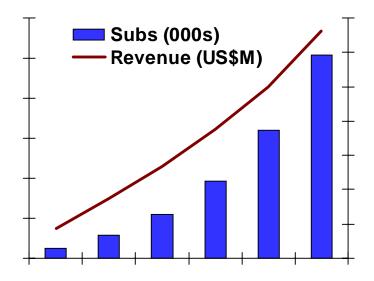
Market Drivers

Internet Growth Fueled by Wireless



Wireless Internet Forecast - U.S. A New Paradigm

- In 5 years:
 - 50 million wireless Internet subscribers
 - \$6.6 B in Wireless Internet revenue (annually)



- 75 percent of Wireless Internet revenue will be driven by wireless access to basic Internet and intranet services
- Additional revenue from access to premium content, enterprise information and communities of interest





Wireless Internet Networks

Next Generation Networks The Challenges

Bandwidth

The Internet is bandwidth intensive, but even 3G standards will support only up to 384 kbps, far short of the peak data rates and capacities Ethernet, cable or ADSL interfaces can offer

Reliability

Radio links are notoriously unreliable and error-prone

Protocols

- TCP/IP-aware air interface design
- Quality of Service (QoS) control according to service type



Next Generation Networks The Challenges - cont'd

Mobility

The Internet is not designed to handle terminals which quickly change their points of attachment

Terminals

 The network must handle wireless phones and PDAs with limited screen space as well as laptop PCs with wireless modems



Next Generation Networks Network Architecture

- The Next Generation Network must integrate wireless access, user mobility and Internet technology into a seamless whole
 - Exploit and extend existing IETF protocols and recommendations (RADIUS, IPSec, SIGTRAN, MEGACO, MMUSIC, etc.)
 - Design the components so that the network is cost-effective, scalable and carrier-grade
 - Make it transport, access and application agnostic:
 - The network should run over any transport technology (ATM, Ethernet, etc.)
 - Wireless specifics should be hidden in the Radio Access Network (RAN)
 or behind wireless gateways
 - Terminals should be able to interact with any IP-based telephony or data service with the appropriate client software



Wireless Internet Networks

NØRTEL

NETWORKS

Network Layers Internetworking **Wireless PSTN** Internet Layer **Network Service Mobility** Layer Services Layer Local **Service** Layer Access **Management** Radio Laver **Access** Layer **Access** Interface Layer **Wireless Interface Mobile** Layer **Terminal Mobile** Layer **Application** Layer



Wireless Access Evolution

Nortel Networks Air Interface Evolution Path

Multimedia

- IMT-2000
- 144 kbps to > 2 Mbps

2001

Higher Speed Packet Data

- GPRS and EDGE
- 1XRTT (CDMA)
- 64 384 kbps

2000

2G Low Speed Packet and Circuit Data

- Circuit Data (GSM / CDMA / TDMA)
- Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD)
- 2 Way short messaging (SMS)

• 9.6 - 19.2 kbps

1999





Enabling Technologies

Enabling Wireless Technologies

Radio Resource Management

- Media Access Control
- Intelligent handoff
- Dynamic Channel Assignment
- Dynamic Power Control

Capacity & Quality

RF Integrated Circuits

- Advanced SAW
- RF Integrated Circuit
- Packaging

High Performance Low Cost Advanced Code Division Multiple Access

Next Generation High Capacity

Fast ADC and DAC

- dynamic range
- sampling rate
- direct conversion

Flexibility & Cost

Linear Power Amplifiers

- low cost
- high efficiency

Flexibility & Cost

Software

Defined Radio

- Flexibility
- Time to market
- Cost leadership

Mobile IP

 Routing of IP packets in mobile environments

Spatial Processing

- AAP Technologies
- Beam Steering
- Antenna pattern shaping
 - Transmit diversity
 - Space Time Coding

Interference Cancellation

- Co-channel interference canceller
- DSP based
- Multi-user detectionSystem

Capacity

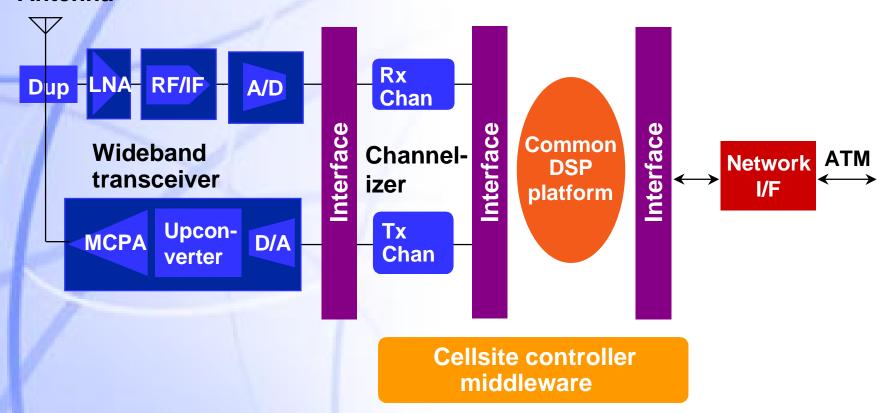
Wireless IP

- Protocol optimization for wireless
- Media Access
 Control



Software-Defined Radio

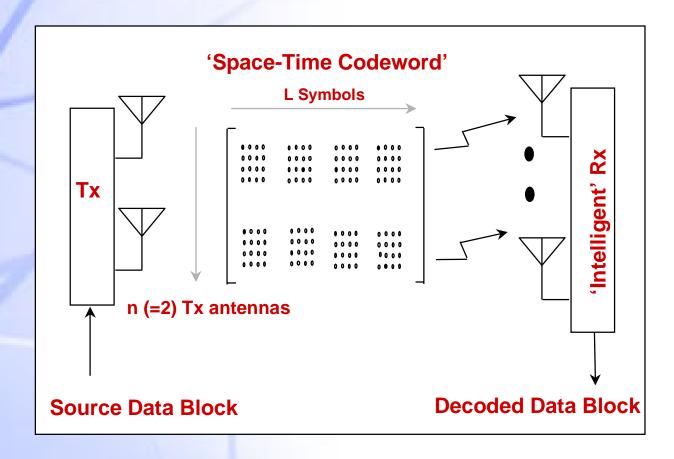
Antenna



- Common technology for multiple radio platforms
- Speed to market
- Cost reductions



Adaptive Antennas & Space-Time Coding



 System capacity & performance improvements



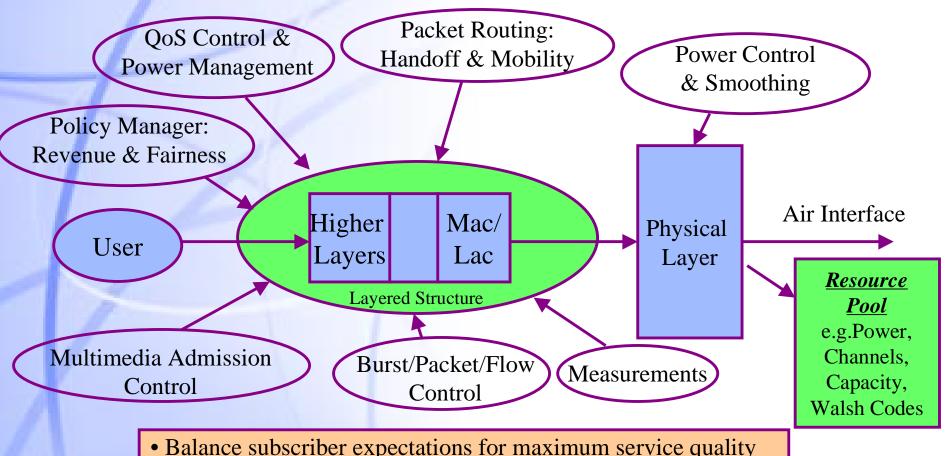
IP Mobility Enabling Technologies

- Network/Access
 Independent Security &
 Authentication
 - IPSec, Digital Signatures
 - KENA Centralized Key Management
- MIP extensions -> IP Mobility
 - aljaved@nortelnetworks.com
 - real time location tracking
 - Real time address resolution
- Horizontally Integrated Networks
 - IETF



Radio Resource Management

Optimize Mapping of Physical Layer Resources to User Requirements



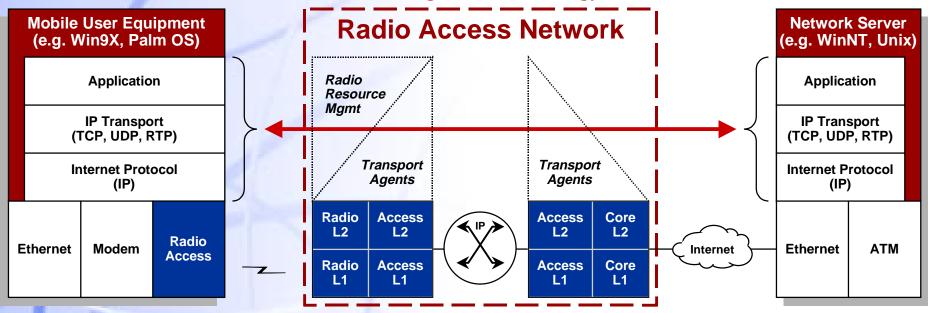
- Balance subscriber expectations for maximum service quality with operator expectations to maximise revenue
- Match resource allocation and usage to IP flow requirements
- Provide QoS levels according to service requirements

AJ FCC 30Nov99 20

NETWORKS

Radio Access Network

Standards-based IP Networking and Management Technology



Radio-Optimized IP Networking

- Transparent to TCP/IP protocols
- Enables deployment of IP-based consumer applications in next generation wireless systems
- Lower cost by reusing wireline IP network elements in wireless access network



Technology System Impacts Over The Next 2 Years

- 3G will support data rates of 144 kbps, 384 kbps and 2.048 Mbps in vehicular, pedestrian and indoor environments, respectively
- Provides wireline quality voice, packet data, stream data and multimedia services
- Expect 2-4 fold capacity increase for voice and corresponding cost reductions, as well as better transmission performance
- Provides efficient design for packet data
 - Use of a combination of dedicated and shared channels for efficient spectrum utilization

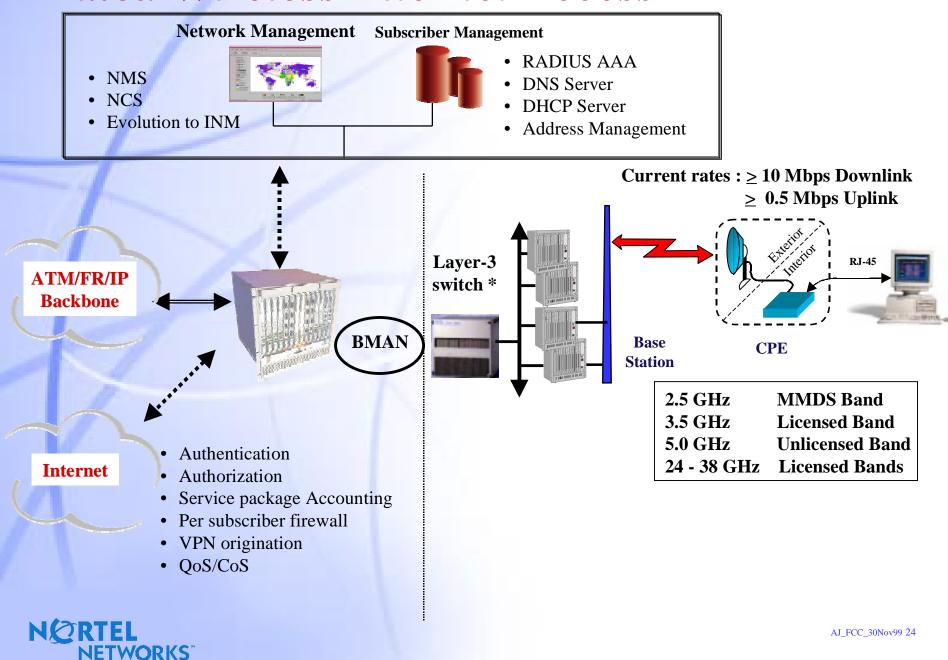


Evolution of 3G Mobile Systems

- Expect 5 10 fold increase in peak data rates (to 10 Mbps for nomadic subscribers) and capacity for data services via
 - **⇒** more advanced system concepts
 - □⇒ more aggressive use of advanced antenna and space time processing and signal processing such as Multi-User Detection
- Higher speed Internet access will lead to both improved services and a wider range of new multimedia services
- Costs will be reduced due to continued application of Moore's Law and the development of the integrated CMOS radio for subscriber terminals



Fixed Wireless Internet Access



Summary

- Fusion of Wireless and the Internet is well underway.

 Current mobile systems are providing narrowband

 Internet access
- The wireless industry is developing harmonized standards for Internet access and targeting higher rate, high efficiency product deployments in the 2000-2002 timeframe
- These standards exploit new technologies to provide for growth and evolution to extend the full potential of the Internet to the wireless user
- These technologies will lead to improved performance, capacity and lower cost



NETWORKS

Enabling Technologies for the Wireless Internet

Dr. Al Javed
Vice President & Chief Engineer,

Wireless Technology Labs NORTEL NETWORKS

November 30, 1999



